

Today

To Financial Autocracy—
Hear a Friendly Warning.
Rough Days Are Coming!
You Won't Like This
But—

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

Germany really wants peace—at last. She wants it now, she wants it in a hurry.

You can read between the lines and in the lines of the imperial chancellor's speech that he knows the game is up.

That is the big news of the moment.

Whether Hindenburg and the Czar be dead or alive, the days of Hindenburg and Czar are drawing to a close.

Austria, with stomach empty, soul bitter, under the defeat inflicted by Italy, has had all she wants.

The Prussian military gamblers, led by their Kaiser, will go on as long as the people will let them. It probably will not be long.

With two million American soldiers, at least, to keep up the fighting all winter on the western front, and hundreds of great ships carrying more fighting men, there will be no winter's rest for the weary, would-be "world conquerors."

With first hundreds, then thousands of American flying machines dropping dynamite all over Germany, Jewish followers of the "All Highest" will find that war is real for them also.

Germany wants peace at last. But the time has not quite arrived for her to get it. She must wait it more earnestly and talk more wisely.

She must stop telling the world what SHE wants and ask "What can I have?"

Her position when this war ends will be the same as that of any other murderer, dragged before the court and sentenced.

This may mean an extra year of fighting, or more. But no self-respecting judge would make any half-way bargain with a murderer. Civilization can make no half-way peace with Prussia.

This war is an international surgical operation, like the cutting of some deeply rooted cancer. Prussia is the patient, and the WHOLE cancer must come out, leaving no roots to grow again.

While the world's civilization is making up its mind what to do about the out-of-date military autocracy that survives in Prussia, like some mammoth preserved in Siberian ice, another kind of autocracy, recently born, should watch the proceedings with interest.

This country is the home of that new-born autocracy, the autocracy of dollars, of organized monopoly, of special privilege, and national exploitation, backed up and exalted by a servile press that eats from the plutocrat's hand.

The men whose specialty is robbing the people should realize just what has been celebrated.

Do they know what our best friend and our highest ally, France, DID on July 14, 1789?

Do they understand the meaning of the British Labor party's after-the-war program?

Can't they realize that a financial autocracy of arrogant, law-defying wealth is just as odious to a free people as were the court and hangers-on of special privilege in France in the days of Louis XVI?

You men who control the public wealth of the nation make a serious mistake when you order your most solemn mouthpiece, the New York Times, to attack the President, accuse him of protecting traitors, represent him as the "tool willing" of organized labor, simply because he has asked Congress for authority to manage your telegraphs and telephones, in the public interest. Don't you know where your wealth comes from, or how quickly and legally it could vanish?

Get a short history of the French Revolution. Learn something.

Find out what happened to the king and court that would not listen to such a man as Necker, preferring Foulon and Berthier, soon to have their bodies kicked around the gutter by the mob of Paris.

This nation is peaceful and wishes to remain so within its vast borders. Why don't you allow it to be peaceful? Why don't you curb your overzealous, dishonest, servile corporation lawyers and corporation newspapers? Be satisfied with enough, with ten times your share. Be cautious.

YOU and your property, not they, will bear the brunt if the storm comes.

Soon millions of men will come back from France impressed with the value of force, and knowing how to use it.

Soon other millions of men will be suddenly dismissed from ammunition factories and shipyards, changed from ten dollars a day to a dollar and a half, or no job at all.

You ought to be in shape to face those men and answer the questions they are going to ask. On that day, your corporation lawyers, tame officials, boot-licking newspapers, that new flatter and

WEATHER:

Partly cloudy today; showers tonight or tomorrow. Temperature at 8 a. m., 68 degrees. Normal temperature on July 16 for the last thirty years, 77 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1918.

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GERMANS' NEW DRIVE IS HALTED

CLERKS' PAY RAISE HELD UP IN MANY DEPARTMENTS

Payment of Increase to Many Delayed to Await Decisions on Law's Meaning—Some Do Not Benefit.

By BILL PRICE.

Comptroller Warwick of the Treasury today has before him a number of important questions growing out of the \$120 a year additional compensation allowed to Government employees in the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, first vetoed by President Wilson and approved by him July 3, after its repassage by Congress.

The additional compensation became effective July 1, and most of the Government departments, in paying off employees yesterday added \$5 to the checks of those clearly entitled to it. The Treasury Department withheld the additional money, and will pay \$10 at the close of the month, hoping to have formal decisions from the Comptroller as to questions in dispute.

"Pass the Buck." The Department of Commerce also "passed the buck," as disbursement officers call it when they are in doubt, and will not pay off until the end of the month.

In some respects the law is mandatory, and in others permissive, as viewed today by officials. The law, for instance, is mandatory as to all employees in the Government service who are serving in bureaus or divisions that were created prior to January 1, 1916. All employees receiving up to \$2,000 a year will get the increase except charwomen and others whose wages were less than \$400 per year. Such employees are entitled, under the law, to only \$5 per month additional compensation. The law prohibits an increase of over 30 per cent in salary.

Puzzling provisions in the law apply to clerks who received more than \$200 a year increase in salary during the fiscal year 1918, or who are given an increase of more than that in the present fiscal year. It provides that they shall not receive the \$120 until they obtain from the head of the department or establishment employing them a certificate of ability and qualifications showing that they really deserve the increased compensation. Identically the same provision applies to all clerks who may have entered regularly established bureaus or divisions since June 30, 1917. No matter what salaries they are receiving or whether they have even had increases in salaries they must obtain certificates of merit showing that they are entitled to the additional compensation. This is regarded as permissive, and not mandatory and will give department and other heads much trouble.

The controller has informally told disbursement officers that employees who have received over \$200 increase in salaries in the last fiscal year and the present fiscal year combined will not get the \$120 increase. That is, if a clerk was given \$200 a year increase in the last fiscal year and is boosted \$100 more this fiscal year he or she will not be entitled to the extra money except upon a certificate of merit.

Who Do Not Get Increase. All employees paid from lump-sum appropriations in bureaus, divisions, commissions and governmental agencies "created by law" since January 1, 1916, are debarred from the additional (Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

TODAY

misdread you, will run, as rats run when light is turned on in the cellar.

And YOUR huge financial bulk, too big to run down the rat hole, will have to stand and answer. Do you know what people are paying for the food they eat? Do you know how they feel about it?

Be careful. At least remember what is going on here in a year or two you may wish that you had paid attention to it.

Don't let the 14th of July pass over your heads without teaching you anything. There are rough days ahead. You will need a pilot, not a New York Times mauler.

Arthur Guy Empey, "Over the Top" Hero, Is U. S. Army Captain

Arthur Guy Empey, former sergeant in the British army and author of "Over the Top," has been made a captain in the United States army, it was announced today. He will be attached to the adjutant general's office and probably will be sent on recruiting duty.

MIXED ORDERS BLAMED FOR WRECK

Eleven persons were injured today when a St. Louis express on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ran into a local train bound for Washington from Boyds, Md., at Linden Junction. The injured were removed to Washington. The express was running at moderate speed. This enabled the engineer to slow it up almost to a stop and avert a crash that might have caused the loss of many lives.

According to passengers of the local No. 40, which was due here at 7:20 a. m., their train had gone into a siding to wait until the express passed, but shortly before the express train arrived it pulled out on the main line at slow speed. The express struck the rear coach.

Members of the train crews told The Times that the accident was due to a "mix-up" in orders, but in instructions from officials the trainmen declined to tell how the "mix-up" came about.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has begun an investigation into the cause of the accident. Inspectors were at work shortly after news of the wreck arrived here. P. C. Allen, general superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio, has also ordered an investigation. He denied that there was any "mix-up" in orders, explaining that the trains are dispatched by automatic signal.

List of injured. The injured are: William Dawson, fifty-five, of Germantown, Md. He is employed in the Fuel Administration. He suffered concussion of the brain, and probably internal injuries. Dawson is at the Casualty Hospital.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Jordan, forty-six, Gaithersburg, Md., back injured. John Fish, thirty-eight, Gaithersburg, out on right leg and arm. Spencer Dean, thirty-eight, Kensington (Continued on Page 15, Column 5.)

TELEGRAPH WIRES OVERCROWDED BY U. S. S. PROTEST

Because many individuals and corporations are complaining of being crowded out of the telegraph wires by "rush" Government messages, Secretary of War Baker has ordered an investigation. The signal corps is canvassing the wire situation here, and efforts will be made to relegate some of the Government business to the mails or to quiet periods of the day.

It is found that some Government offices use wires liberally on routine matters which could be as well transmitted by mail.

HOTELS TO SAVE SUGAR.

To aid in the conservation of sugar the Kansas Hotel Men's Association has pledged its members to serve no more than one teaspoonful of sugar per person per meal in their hotels and restaurants.

LOST AND FOUND

BRACELET—Platinum, with diamond and two sapphires, at Chesapeake Beach or on steamer Dreamland between Chesapeake Beach and Baltimore. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. J. G. NEAPTE MITCHELL, 1111 Rock Creek Church rd., Washington, D. C.

GLASSES—Pair (case Husko), lost, fuel administration bldg. and Interior Dept.; also purse containing keys and change. Call J. W. ROBBINS, 1228 Emerson st. N. W.

PURSE—Small black, containing \$50; Caden's Theater, 9th and E sts., Saturday afternoon. Liberal reward if returned to PAUL LINE LEWIN, 41 Conn. Apts., 1150 Conn. ave.

RING—1-k. solitaire diamond; Anacostia car, 5th and Q to or in House Office Building, WILSON BROS. 20 N. W.

(Continued on Classified Pages.)

Where the Latest German Offensive Broke



The map shows in graphic detail the points at which the German offensive broke against the allied lines. Today reports indicate that, except for a few minor gains, the enemy drive was a failure.

AMERICANS SHATTERED ENEMY'S UNITS ON THE MARNE AND CHAMPAGNE FRONTS

PERSHING'S TROOPS TAKE MANY Foe PRISONERS

By FRANK J. TAYLOR, (United Press Staff Correspondent).

WITH THE AMERICANS IN THE CHAMPAGNE, July 16 (8:55 a. m.)—American units holding the line east of Rheims have not given an inch before the German drive. Forming the allied right flank, they stood like a stone wall against the great enemy push, inflicting huge losses on the Germans and taking large numbers of prisoners.

Foe Sweeps Forward. Following a bombardment of gas and high explosives, which adjoining French units declared was heavier than any ever attempted at Verdun, the masses of gray-clad German infantry swept forward to the assault yesterday morning.

American field guns, firing low over the heads of our men in advanced positions, tore great gaps in the close-packed ranks of the enemy. The machine gunners and riflemen withheld their fire until they could literally follow the German waves into the gaps. "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," then at a signal they cut loose with such a tornado of steel that the foremost waves of Boche infantry were torn to shreds.

The Germans wavered, tried to reform their ranks, and finally fled. (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

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(Continued on Classified Pages.)

Pershing and Bliss Confirm Success of Americans in Stopping Germans

General Pershing and General Bliss confirmed yesterday's account of fighting in a cablegram received today by the War Department. The dispatch follows:

"Dispatches received from General Pershing and General Bliss confirm the press account of yesterday's fighting.

"American troops west of Surmein counter attacked, captured prisoners, and established and are holding their advance positions. Germany's barrage was met by counter barrage, which in many places prevented the advance of their infantry.

"Full reports covering the entire front are not yet available. The general situation this morning is regarded as satisfactory. The first day in such a battle is, of course, merely a general advance-guard action. The great pressure of reserves and concentrated masses is still to be looked for."

WOMAN INJURED IN GERMAN RAID ON U. S. HOSPITAL

PARIS, July 16.—German air raiders last night bombed an American Red Cross hospital at Jouy, killing two men and injuring nine persons, including Miss Jane Jeffrey. The hospital was full of wounded, and operations were proceeding when the attack began. Physicians and nurses never halted their work. Three tents were destroyed.

East of Châlons Red Cross workers searched all night long for wounded, and many were sent back to the hospitals.

Insurance on all rail properties under Federal control today was assumed by the Railroad Administration. Losses suffered hereafter will be apportioned among the different roads. The move will accomplish an annual saving of approximately \$200,000,000 in insurance premiums.

WAR PENSION BILL SIGNED.

President Wilson today signed the Spanish-American war veterans' widows and orphans bill.

ROOMS FOR RENT

9 ST. N. W., 1360—Extra large, airy room for 2, adjoining bath.

This ad rented the rooms after they had been advertised but one day in The Times.

The advertiser says that they have such good results from TIMES Want Ads that they wouldn't advertise in any other paper.

Phone us your ads, Main 5260. Bill will be sent.

ALLIES AND U. S. RUSH TROOPS TO MURMAN COAST

LONDON, July 16.—There are several thousand American troops operating on the Murman coast, in northern Russia, it was learned authoritatively today.

Threat of sharp attacks by Germans, menacing the Murman-Petrograd railroad, is speeding allied reinforcements to the Murman coast.

In the wake of additional landings of British, French and American troops within the last few days, "more troops are being sent," official cables stated today. The French and British have determined upon a "preliminary step" in a definite program in northern Russia. While the allies are trying to determine upon a course in Siberia, direct action is being taken in Murmansk. The Russians are co-operating.

Expect Battle With Germans. That a battle may be pending is indicated by the cable report today that "the Germans are making desperate efforts to secure control of strategic points along the coast and the railway." While the majority of their forces are not within immediate reach of the railway it can easily be bombarded by airplanes.

Germany's desire to occupy the Murman coast, which contains several open harbors, is two-fold, the cable states. First, with Zeebrugge closed and Ostend of little value and British minefields making it increasingly difficult for her subs to reach the Atlantic, she needs new harbors for submarine bases.

BRITISH FLYERS DOWN

TWELVE Foe AIRCRAFT

LONDON, July 16.—Nine enemy planes were shot down Sunday by British flyers, and three balloons were destroyed, the British air ministry announced today. Five British aircraft were missing.

On the morning of July 15, six British fighters were shot down at Zebrugga, and the docks at Breda were heavily bombed.

ENEMY ATTACK NOT RENEWED AFTER REPULSE

LONDON, July 16 (11:25 p. m.)—The Americans between Passy and Crenay have retaken all their former positions on the Germans on the southern bank of the Marne river, the International News Service learned this afternoon from an authoritative source.

By FRED S. FERGUSON, (United Press Staff Correspondent).

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, July 16 (8 a. m.)—Thrown back across the Marne by the brilliant American counter attack, the Germans had not renewed their infantry assaults up to the hour of cableing today.

The sky was overcast and it was raining intermittently. The artillery duel, which continued all night, was still raging. There was considerable aerial activity despite unfavorable weather, and great quantities of bombs were dropped on the rear areas of both armies.

Take Many Prisoners. The American counter attack, which cleared the river bank of the enemy, resulted in the taking of between 1,000 and 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.

Failure of the enemy to renew his attacks may be significant, as infantry actions usually start before 9 o'clock.

The German attack on the Marne began yesterday at 3 a. m. Initial attempts of the enemy to bridge the river were frustrated by American artillery and machine-gun fire.

As the Boche fire was concentrated on the American positions in the bend of the river, from three sides, our men gradually fell back in perfect order, and the Germans succeeded in throwing six pontoons across.

Following the cleverest dictates of strategy, the American retirement continued until our men reached the base of the salient created by the bend in the river. There they halted. (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

DAVID J. LEWIS SLATED TO HEAD U. S. WIRE CONTROL

Former Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland, regarded as one of the foremost authorities on telegraphs and telephones in America, is slated to be the actual head of the new Government wire service under Postmaster General Burleson, who will be director.

This was given out today on such authority it is not doubted, although there has not been any official announcement.

Lewis said today he is staff of the wire on and would be the one to direct the actual work of directing the administration.

FOE CALLS OFF ATTACK, SAYS PARIS WAR OFFICE

Germans, Although Using More Than 600,000 Men, Have Received Most Serious Check of Year, Experts Say.

PARIS, July 16 (11:25 p. m.)—Infantry fighting on the new Champagne battlefield completely died down last night, the Germans making no effort to renew their attacks, the French war office announced today.

"South of the Marne the Germans did not pass out of the line through St. Agnes, La Chapelle-Monthodon, and the southern borders of Boulogny forest. A thousand enemy prisoners were taken. The French still hold Marcellin-le-Port."

"North of the Marne the Germans were held at the line south of Châtillon-sur-Marne and east of Chateau-Thierry. There was no change in the rest of the line. No German attempt was made last night."

The new German drive the fifth phase of the enemy's west front offensive, was checked within a few hours.

Starting at daybreak yesterday, the German advance was stopped at midday. From then on the allies apparently assumed the initiative on most parts of the fifty-mile front, pushing the enemy back by counter attacks.

Completely halted in their initial rush, the German command called off its infantry in the evening and the attacks had not been renewed up to 10 o'clock this morning.

Germans Halted. A composite report of yesterday's fighting shows the following: Americans holding the allied left wing threw the Germans back across the Marne after the enemy had advanced about three miles south of the river. Between 1,000 and 1,500 Germans were captured, including a full brigade staff.

Further to the left, a minor German attack was met by the Americans west of Chateau-Thierry and completely repulsed.

Another secondary enemy operation, still further to the left in the Ourcq river region, was stopped by French artillery fire.

On the allied right wing, another American force (probably to the northeast of Hénin) broke up wave after wave of German infantry and failed to lose an inch of territory.

Along the Marne to the right of the Americans, between Passy-sur-Marne and Marcellin-le-Port—a front of about eight miles—the Germans evidently progressed as far as St. Agnes and La Chapelle-Monthodon, four miles south of the river, and still maintain a large portion of their gains.

Between the Marne and Rheims, the enemy advanced an average depth of three miles from Châtillon-sur-Marne northeastward to Hénin, penetrating the villages of Belval and Poëry.

East of Rheims, the Germans progressed on two sectors. Between Frunay, seven miles southeast of Rheims, and the Suippe river, sixteen miles east of Rheims, they advanced to Premes, a penetration of four miles. Further eastward, the Germans advanced to Soulan and Pertheux, a penetration of two miles.

The only phase of the German attack that can be regarded as having accomplished any degree of success is the progress of the "nutcracker" at Rheims. The advance to the east and west of the city now places Rheims at the tip of a salient twelve miles across its base and eight miles deep.

Sperray, described by some authorities as the immediate geographical objective of the German drive, is on the south bank of the Marne, fourteen miles south of Rheims, and twenty-five miles east of Chateau-Thierry.

Big Losses Mark New Offensive.

PARIS, July 16.—Terrific losses marked the fifth German offensive on the Marne-Champagne front, which began yesterday morning. Before noon on Monday four Ger-